BLINOV, V.A.; BASOVA, L.V.; ANISHCHUK, Ya.N.; KNYAGININA, I.P.; RUMYANTSEVA, L.P.; PODSHIBYAKINA, K.D.

Emulsion method of dyeing wool, rayon and synthetic fibers. Tekst.prom. 22 no.10:57-60 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley (NIOPiK) (for Blinov, Basova, Anishchuk, Knyaginina, Rumyantseva). 2. Nachal'nik khimicheskoy laboratorii Kompleksnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti (KNIILP) Latviyskoy SSR (for Podshibyakina).
(Dyes and dyeing—Textile fibers)

BLINOV, V.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand.tekhn.nauk; RUMYANTSEVA, L.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik; ANISHCHUK, Ye.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHVELEVA, L.S., inzh.; GORBACHENKOVA, A.V., inzh.

Emulsion dyeing of cotton and blended cotton-lavsan goods with the leuco esters of vat dyes. Tekst.prom. 25 no.2:65-67 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley (for Blinov, Rumyantseva, Anishchuk). 2. Kombinat "Trekhgornaya manufaktura" imeni Dzerzhinskogo (for Shmeleva, Gorbachenkova).

BLINOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ANISHCHUK, Ye.N., inzh.; KOMAROVA, Yu.F., inzh.

Use of "Betanal P" in dyeing with vat dyes. Tekst.prom. 22 no.12:57-59 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Sotrudniki Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley (NIOPiK).
(Dyes and dyeing--Chemistry)

ANISHEVA, A.N.; KUSAKIN, P.S.

Discussion. Zhur.neorg.khim. 3 no.4:915-921 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1.Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR, Institut metallurgii.
(Iron sulfides) (Nickel sulfides) (Cobalt sulfides)

ANISHEVA, N. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 27/48

Authors : Rempel', S. I.; Anisheva, N. A.; and Khodak, L. P.

Title : Comparison gas-electrode for measurements of cryolite-alumina fusions

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 97/5, 859-862, August 11, 1954

Abstract : The characteristics of various gas comparison-electrodes, used for the measurement of cryolite-alumina fusions, are analyzed. The oxygen-carbon electrode is considered to be the most stable comparison electrode and because of its high accuracy is best recommended for measurements of cryolite-alumina fusions. Means of securing composition constancy of the gaseous mixture surrounding the comparison electrode and to prevent anode gases from falling into the gas mixture, are described. Five USSR references (1944-1953). Graph; drawing.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, Ural Branch, Institute of Chemistry and Metallurgy

Presented by : Academician A. N. Frumkin, April 3, 1954

AUTHORS: Anisheva, N. A., Kusakin, P. S. 78 3 4-4/38

TITLE: The Construction of the Phase Diagram of Iron Sulfide - Nickel Sulfide - Cobalt Sulfide (up to 30%)
(K postroyeniyu diagrammy sostoyaniya sul'fid zheleza-sul'fid nikelya sul'fid kobal'ta (do 30%))

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 4, pp. 915-921 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the mutual solubility of the sulfides of iron, nickel and cobalt in liquid and solid state as well as the change of the annealing temperature of the alloys of the system FeS-CoS-NiS in connection with the content of the single components, the phase composition and the structure of the alloys in individual fields of crystallization in connection with temperature and the content of sulfide components is investigated.
Also the binary systems Co_4S_3-Ni_3S_2 and FeS-Ni_3S_2 were investigated. In the binary system Co_4S_3-Ni_3S_2 in the primary crystallization the α-solid solution decomposes at 475°C into β- and γ-solid solutions. In the system FeS-Ni_3S_2 the decomposition of the α-solid solution into

Card 1/2

The Construction of the Phase Diagram of Iron Sulfide ... 78-3-4-14/38
Nickel Sulfide Cobalt Sulfide

β γ and ε solid solutions also occurs at temperatures of 614°C and 515°C. In the system FeS-Ni_3S_2 in liquid state there exists complete miscibility of all three components. In the crystallization of the alloys of the ternary system solid solutions of α and β form (β represents a solid solution of cobalt- and nickel sulfide in iron sulfide α represents a solid solution of iron sulfide in cobalt- and nickel sulfide).
The investigations of the alloys as well as of the occurrences of the phases were carried out according to the following methods: thermographic, dilatometric, thermal and chemical analyses determination of microstructure and microhardness. Based on the experimental results the diagrams were constructed and the polythermal sections were projected.
There are 4 figures, 1 table and 12 references 10 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii Ural'skogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR, Sverdlovsk (Institute of Metallurgy, Ural Branch of AS USSR, Sverdlovsk)

SUBMITTED: June 25, 1957

Card 2/2

ANISHEVA N.A.

VAGRAMYAN, A. T.

5(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2216

Soveshchaniye po elektrokhimii. 4th, Moscow, 1956.

Trudy...; [sbornik] (Transactions of the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 868 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk.

Editorial Board: A.N. Frumkin (Resp. Ed.) Academician, O.A. Yesin, Professor; S.I. Zhdanov (Resp. Secretary), B.N. Kabanov, Professor, S.I. Zhdanov (Resp. Secretary); B.N. Kabanov, Professor, Ya. M. Kolotyrkin, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; V.V. Losev, P.D. Lukovtsev, Professor; Z.A. Solov'yeva; V.V. Stender, Professor; and G.M. Florianovich; Ed. of Publishing House: N.G. Yegorov; Tech. Ed.: T.A. Prusakova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemical and electrical engineers, physicists, metallurgists and researchers interested in various aspects of electrochemistry.

COVERAGE: The book contains 127 of the 138 reports presented at the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry sponsored by the Department of Chemical Sciences and the Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR. The collection pertains to different branches of electrochemical kinetics, double layer theories and galvanic processes in metal electrodeposition and industrial electrolysis. Abridged discussions are given at the end of each division. The majority of reports not included here have been published in periodical literature. No personalities are mentioned. References are given at the end of most of the articles.

Card 13/34

Card 14/34

ANISHEVA, N.A.; BALAKIREV, V.F.; VETRENKO, Ye.A.; KASHIN, A.I.; KOMLEV, G.A.

Volatilization of zinc during the smelting of copper concentrates. Trudy Inst. met. UFAN SSSR no.8:83-95 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

BAGDASAROV, A.A.;DUL'TSIN, M.S.;ANISHEVITS, M.Ya.;HODINA, R.I.

Effect of blood transfusion on hemopoiesis following surgery of gastric cancer. Ter. arkh., Moskva 24 no. 5:63-77 Sept-Oct 1952. (CIML 23:3)

1. Corresponding Member Ams USSR for Prof. Bagdasarov; Professor for Dul'tsin. 2. Of the Central Order of Lenin Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion (Director -- Prof. A. A. Bagdasarov, Corresponding Member AMS USSR).

ANISHIN, N.S. (Stalino, ul. Gor'kogo, d.59, kv.14)

Some data on the application of a hydrolysin (L-103) solution in surgical practice. Vest.khir. no.4:114-116 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz 2-y fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - doktor med.nauk L.G. Smolyak) Stalinskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. A.M. Gor'kogo na baze 1-y gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (gl. vrach - M.M. Khanovich).
(BLOOD PLASMA SUBSTITUTES) (SURGERY, OPERATIVE)

ANISHIN, N.S.

Appearance of skin cancer in the area of urinary fistulae. Vop. onk. 7 no.8:95-96 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki pediatricheskogo i sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'tetov (zav. - prof. L.G. Smolyak) Stalin'skogo meditsinskogo instituta im. A.M. Gor'kogo (na baze 1-y gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy: glavnyy vrach - M.M. Khanovich).

(FISTULA) (SKIN--CANCER)
(URINARY ORGANS--DISEASES)

ANISHIN, N.S. (Donetsk, ul. Gor'kogo, d.59, kv.14)

Use of hydrolysine L-103 in children. Vest.khir. 89 no.11:131-134 N '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz 2-y fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. L.G. Smolyak) Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni A.M. Gor'kogo na baze 1-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - M.M. Khanovich).
(PROTEIN HYDROLYSATES)

ANISHIN, N.S.

Hemorrhage into the spinal cord as a complication in pneumoretroperitoneum. Sov. med. 28 no.7:115-116 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika No.2 (zav. kafedroy - prof. L.G.Smolyak) Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Gor'kogo na baze 1-y Donetskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach M.M. Khanovich).

SMOLYAK, L.G., prof. (Donetsk, ul. Shchorsa, d.23, kv.36); ANISHIN, N.S.

Suprapubic prevesical retropneumoperitoneum in urological practice. (MIRA 18:8)
Klin. khir. no.1:41-44 '65.

1. 2-ya fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. L.G.Smolyak) Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Gor'kogo na baze 1-y Donetskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.

L 37109-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) GG/BB/GD

ACC NR: AT6006220 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0229/0236

30
B+1

AUTHOR: Anishin, N. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Some problems of the theory and design of combined memory units 16

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika (Technical cybernetics). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 229-236

TOPIC TAGS: Ferrite core memory, memory core, information storage and retrieval, information theory, computer component

ABSTRACT: The author proposes a method for combining ferrite operative and permanent memory units. This is possible since these units are similar or can be made similar as far as construction and function are concerned. Thus they can be used both for operative and for permanent information. Any type of operative and permanent memory units, both matrix and z type, can be combined from a practical point of view. The methods used for combining can be various, such as the combination of readout coils and the combination of recording coils. The experimental results based on one combining method make it possible to make some generalizations and recommendations for the design of the basic parameters of combined memory units. Reliable combined memory units can be constructed by using multi p-type ferrite cores. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 20 formulas,.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 05Nov65 / ORIG REF: 004

Card 1/1 nst

L 29575-66 EWT(
ACC NR: AP6009175 CODE: UR/0146/65/008/005/

AUTHOR:

ORG: (Moskovskiy institut avtomati
i te

TITLE: internal and external storage 16

SOURCE: IVUZ. Priborostroyeniye, v. 8, no. 5, 1965, 68-71

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic core

ABSTRACT: A few circuits of joint internal and external (long-term) storage are reviewed. They promise substantial savings on the size and weight of the equipment; the address register, decoder, read-current shaper, read-signal amplifier, and (in some cases) the output register may be made common to both storages. The circuits are particularly suitable for special-purpose and control computers. An additional write winding, common to all digits, but passing through some cores ("1") and bypassing others ("0") is provided in the two-cores-per-bit and matrix-type storages. Also the use of the common read winding is considered. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 04Dec64

UDC: 681.142.65

Card 1/1

ANISHIN, Nikolay Sergeyevich, assistent

Converter of binary code into voltage. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; elektromekh. 3 no.2:165-167 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra metallorezhushchikh stankov Tul'skogo mekhanicheskogo instituta.
(Automatic control) (Information theory)

ANISHIN, Nikolay Sergeyevich, assistent

Pulse separating network for a servo system. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 5 no.6:646-649 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Kafedra metallorezhushchikh stankov Tul'skogo mekhanicheskogo instituta.

(Pulse circuits) (Servomechanisms)

29635

9,7800

AUTHOR Arishin, N. S., [illegible]

TITLE: Re[illegible] for fixing processes in a wide band of frequen[illegible]

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, [illegible] No. 10, 1961, 59-71

TEXT: The author discusses a new method of recording and [illegible] able processes in a wide band of frequencies and gives [illegible] ing and reproducing unit therefor. In this method [illegible] is first coded in a discrete form and [illegible] tape or drum. Since the recorded discrete [illegible] and frequency distortions, it is possible [illegible] netic tape or drum in the reproduction process and [illegible] signal spectrum in such a way as to keep it within the frequency band [illegible] electromagnetic recorder used as the output unit [illegible] The frequency band of the reproduced signal can be [illegible] verting the preliminarily coded input signal [illegible]

Card 1/3

29635 S/[illegible]

Recorders for fixing [illegible]

magnetic drum, simultaneously with time marking [illegible] the reproduced signal can be transferred [illegible] not one but several revolutions of the magnetic [illegible] [illegible] order with [illegible] recording units [illegible] of variable [illegible] magnetic recorders [illegible] done by either time [illegible] level [illegible] form prior to recording [illegible] are then coded [illegible] stained [illegible] quantization system [illegible] ed. An analysis of both quantization [illegible] when using level quantization [illegible] capacity is required when using [illegible] the storage [illegible] are higher [illegible] especially if the storage [illegible] number of [illegible] less digits are required for the [illegible] tization is used; this results in a higher [illegible] of the recording units. The [illegible] the noise killing feature of the recording [illegible] recording and reproducing unit utilizing the [illegible] built a recording and reproducing unit utilizing [illegible] allowed lower reading of the recorded variable quantity [illegible] IX

Card 2/3

29635

Recorders for fixing ...

...of continuous quantities for storing. The unit can be ... pr... transient and steady-state processes in electrochem... matic control systems. The operation principle of this unit is ... scribed. There are 5 figures, 1 table and 7 Soviet refer...

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra metallorezhushchikh stankov Tul'skogo mekhanicheskogo institutа (Department of Metal-Cutting Machines of the Tula Mechanical Engineering Institute) (Author's ... position and ... tion were taken from p. 1 of ...)

SUBMITTED: May 12, 1960

Card 3/4

S/141/61/004/001/021/022
E032/E314

9.6000 25961

AUTHOR: Anishin, N.S.

TITLE: An Apparatus for the Recording and Reproduction of Continuously Varying Voltages

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiofizika, 1961, No. 1, pp. 184 - 186

TEXT: The apparatus is based on the transformation of continuous into discrete quantities, using "time quantisation". Increments in the quantity under investigation are memorised in binary code. These increments are measured during time intervals Δt, which satisfy the condition:

$$\Delta t \leq \frac{\delta}{\left| dF/dt \right|_{max}} \qquad (1)$$

where $F(t)$ is the function under investigation and
δ is the quantisation spacing shown in Fig. 1.

Card 1/3

S/141/61/004/001/021/022
E032/E314

An Apparatus for .25961

The binary code is produced as follows. If during the i-th interval, i.e. between $t_{i-1} = (i - 1)\Delta t$ and $t_i = i\Delta t$ the function F(t) increases and assumes a value which is a multiple of δ or zero, then the i-th code number will be 01. If the function F(t) decreases during this time interval and assumes a value which is a multiple of δ or zero, then the i-th code number will be 10. In all other cases, the i-th number will be 11. It is clear that during the time interval between the appearance of successive code numbers 01 or 10 there is a constant (equalling δ) positive or negative increase in the function F(t) and this constitutes the memory error. The information is recorded on a magnetic tape and can then be extracted from the device again either in the form of a pen-recorder plot or an oscillograph trace. A conventional circuit is used to sample the curve under investigation.

Card 2/3

16.8000

S/144/62/000/006/006/009
D230/D308

AUTHOR: Anishin, N.S., Assistant

TITLE: Pulse separation circuit for a servo system

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Elektromekhanika, no. 6, 1962, 646-649

TEXT: The author describes a device in which command pulses delivered by the programming device are applied to positive, or negative inputs depending on the sign of the required adjustment. The data appearing on the reversible counter act, via the corresponding converters, on the operative part of the machine performing the adjustment. The shift signal transmitter fixed to that part delivers feedback pulses to the input of the reversible counter and into the channel opposite in sign to that of the programmer pulses channel. Thus the feedback pulses, unlike the command pulses, decrease the number (in absolute terms) contained in the reversible counter. Lastly, there is also a comparison circuit of the pulse control network. The operating speed requirements of the counter

Card 1/2

Pulse separation circuit ... S/144/62/000/006/006/009
D230/D308

are examined. In pulse control systems four channels must be synchronized: two channels from the programmer and two from the feedback source. The operation of the circuit for the separation of command and feedback pulses is discussed; the circuit consists of a small number of amplifying stages and operates without sync. pulses or delay lines. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tul'skiy mekhanicheskiy institut (Tula Mechanical Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 7, 1961

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4017042 S/0141/63/006/006/1258/1264

AUTHOR: Anishin, N. S.

TITLE: Some methods of combining operative and permanent memories

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 6, no. 6, 1963, 1258-1264

TOPIC TAGS: memory, computer memory, operative memory, permanent memory, ferrite memory, selection, external selection, internal selection, shift register, access time, access sequence, interrogation sequence

ABSTRACT: Three methods of combining a ferrite operative memory with a permanent memory are described. Such combinations reduce the weight and size of the computer in general, since similar ferrite cores are used for both types of memory. The three schemes differ in the method by which the reading windings are threaded through the permanent and operative cores and in the selection systems employed.

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4017042

Advantages and disadvantages of each method are mentioned. It is pointed out that the methods described are not the only ones possible. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvenny*y Vsesoyuzny*y Tsentral'ny*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kompleksnoy avtomatizatsii (State All-Union Central Scientific Research Institute of Comprehensive Automation)

SUBMITTED: 14Jan63 DATE ACQ: 18Mar64 ENCL: 01

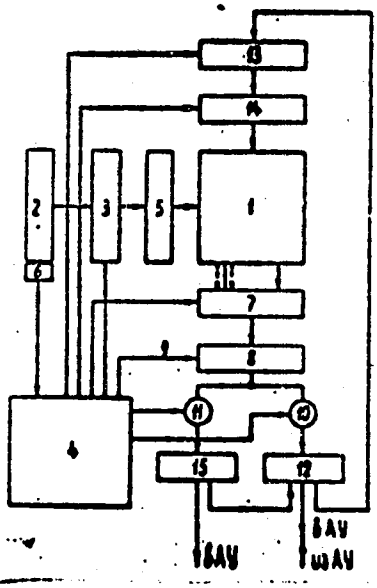
SUB CODE: CP NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000101620013-7"

ACCESSION NR: AP4017042

ENCLOSURE: 01



Block diagram of combined memory.

1 - ferrite cube, 2 - address register, 3 - decoder, 4 - control block, 5 - sorting pulse amplifiers, 6 - flipflop, 7 - commutator, 8 - reading amplifier, 9 - gating pulse, 10, 11 - gates, 13 - writing gate, 14 - writing and regeneration amplifiers, 15 - permanent information register

to arithmetic unit

from arith. unit

Card 3/3

L 12367-65 EWT(d)/SEC(k)-2/EED-2/EWP(1) Po-4/Pq-4/Pg-4/Pk-4 IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AT4047754 BR/GG/MLK S/0000/64/000/000/0185/0190

AUTHOR: Anishin, N. S.

TITLE: Ferrite memory device for joint storage of volatile and nonvolatile information

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhanika. Teoriya i primeneniye avtomaticheskikh sistem (Theory and application of automatic systems). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 185-190

TOPIC TAGS: control computer, volatile storage, internal storage, nonvolatile storage, external storage, ferrite storage

ABSTRACT: The possibility is considered of merging external and internal ferrite storages in one combined device which would have a common address register, decoder, readout-current shapers, readout-current amplifiers, and output register. Random access is ensured, but simultaneous access to both types of storage is impossible, which is considered unimportant in machine-tool control or process-control computers. With an internal storage having a linear

Card 1/2

L 12367-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4047754

access and one core per digit, the most suitable merger method is a joint use of the readout windings (a diagram and design features are supplied). The internal storage capacity is 2,048 36-digit numbers; access time, 20 microsec. It is asserted that: (1) the storage merger considerably reduces cost, size, weight, and quantity of components; (2) if the internal-storage design provides for its merger with the external storage, the resulting joint storage will have a lower frequency of failures than that of two separate storages; (3) the method is also applicable to matrix-type ferrite storage; (4) the joint storage may find application in medium-speed special-purpose and control computers where external-storage and internal-storage capacities are of the same order. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 06Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 3125

Card 2/2

L 1380-66 EWT(d)/EED-2/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5022810 UR/0141/65/008/004/0842/0843
681.142.65

37
35
B

AUTHOR: Anishin, N. S. 44

TITLE: Permanent storage combined with working storage

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 8, no. 4, 1965, 842-843

TOPIC TAGS: computer memory, ferrite core memory, fixed memory, temporary storage

ABSTRACT: A combination working and permanent storage with one core per bit is described. The permanent storage is made up of q ferrite cores, each with one readout winding and m read windings, as shown in Fig. 1 of Enclosure. Each read winding also acts as one of m word address lines for the working storage. The address, thus, is common to both storages so that the information read with a particular address may be from either one. To read out information from the working storage only, current I_B is applied to prevent flux reversal in one or all the q cores of the permanent storage. To read out the contents of the permanent storage only, current I_B is removed, and a pulse current (I_o) is sent on one of the address lines. This read out is nondestructive for the working storage. The working storage may be converted into permanent storage by replacing the resistors with diodes and con-

Card 1/3

L 1380-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5022810

2

necting a current-limiting resistor r between points A and B. Point B is either grounded or made negative. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [BD]

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy Vsesoyuznyy tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kompleksnoy avtomatizatsii (State All-Union Central Scientific Research Institute of Complex Automation)

44

SUBMITTED: 12Oct64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4092

Card 2/3

L 1380-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5022810

ENCLOSURE: 01

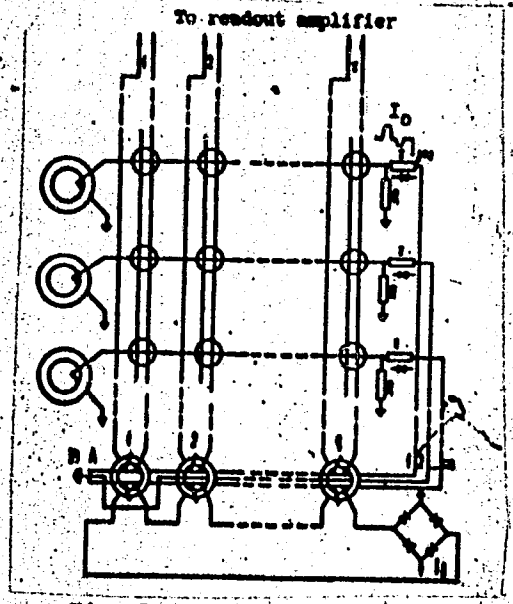


Fig. 1. Combined storage

Card 3/3

L 4109-65 EWT(d)/SED-2/EWP(1) Pg-4/Pq-4/Pk-4 BB/GG
ACCESSION NR: AP5008562 S/0286/65/000/006/0073/0074

AUTHOR: Anishin, N. S.

TITLE: A device for the combined storage of operational and permanent information. Class 42, No. 169291

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobretenly i tovarnykh znakov, no. 6, 1965, 73-74

TOPIC TAGS: informational storage

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for combined storage of operational and permanent information. The device contains a Z-type operational storage with a single core to a double discharge, and a permanent storage with a single core to a number. To decrease the equipment for controlling the device, the interrogation winding on each core of the permanent storage is connected in series with the respective numerical winding of the operational storage. The discharge windings of the permanent storage and of the operational storage are also connected in series (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 04Mar63 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/2

L 41019-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008562

ENCLOSURE: 01

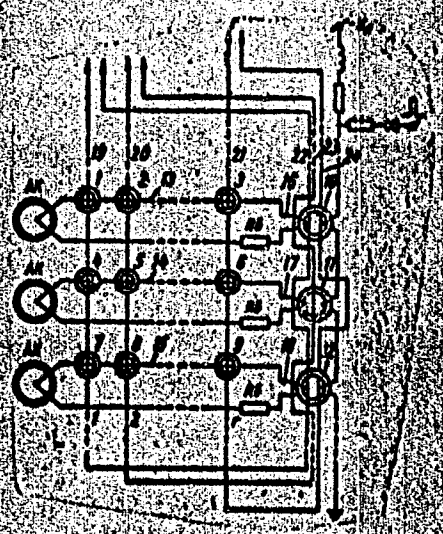


Fig. 1. 1-9 operational storage cores; 10-12 - permanent storage cores; 13 - 15 numerical windings; 16-18 - interrogation windings; 19-21 - operational storage discharge windings; 22-24 - permanent storage discharge windings

Card 2/2

ANISHIN, N.S.; BEARD, G.G.

Principles for the combination of [illegible] and [illegible] memory devices. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; prib. 2 no.[illegible] '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Rekomendovana kafedroy avtomatiki.

TATARSKIY, V.V.; FEDOROVA, K.V.; ANISHINA, Ye.D.

Diphenylamine method for the quantitative determination of sialic acids. Lab. delo no.8:457-460 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Leningradskiy gorodskoy kardio-revmatologicheskiy dispanser (glavnyy vrach A.I. Shkurov) i bol'nitsa imeni Kuybysheva (glavnyy vrach Ye.V. Mamysheva), Leningrad.

ANISHKINA, A. S.

USSR/Physics - Crystallography Apr 53

"Review of 'New Investigations in Crystallography and Crystallochemistry,'" (V. A. Frank-Kamenetskiy, reviewer)

Usp Fiz Nauk, Vol 49, No 4, pp 628-630

Reviewed book presents abridged translations of foreign articles processed by G. D. Vigdorovich, A. S. Anishkina, B. V. Nenart, T. L. Khotsyanova, V. M. Koshin, N. D. Katsenelenbaum, Yu. G. Zagalskiy, and N. A. Pobedimskaya, with preface by Prof G. B. Bokiya the editor.

267T92

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000101620013-7"

TATARSKIY, V.V., kand.med.nauk; ANISHINA, Ye.D.; SMIRNOVA, A.V.; FEDOROVA, K.V.

Comparative evaluation of some biochemical indices in rheumatic fever. Trudy LPMI 31 no.2:374-380 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz Leningradskogo mezhrayonnogo kardio-revmatologicheskogo dispansera i laboratorii Ob"yedinennoy bol'nitsy imeni Kuybysheva, Leningrad.

L 46116-66 EWT(d)/T/EWP(1) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP6019734 SOURCE CODE: UR/0096/66/000/007/0072/0075

AUTHOR: Popyrin, L. S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kaplun, S. M. (Engineer); Anishkova, A. G. (Engineer)

ORG: Power Engineering Institute SO AN SSSR (Energeticheskiy Institut SO AN SSSR)

TITLE: Mathematic model of a thermal power unit for complex analysis

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 7, 1966, 72-75

TOPIC TAGS: mathematic model, thermal energy conversion, iteration, digital computer, steam turbine, thermoelectric power plant / BESM-2 digital computer

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the procedures and results for setting up a mathematical model for thermal power installations based on promising steam turbine assemblies. The Seidel method is used for all computations. The final equation is the product of a whole system of assembly equations presented in vector form. This method may be used to study the thermal characteristics of a particular unit with respect to a large number of different units by logic coding. A universal program algorithm is set up with respect to the number of assemblies and their connections for choosing the type of assemblies or types of equation subsystems. The computations are verified on the BESM-2 digital computer. The results show a close correlation between systems

Card 1/2 UDC: 62-501.72.621.311.22.001.57

L 46116-66

ACC NR: AP6019734

of equations in the functional parameter region. It is also shown that the number of iterations as a function of required accuracy is close to logarithmic, i. e. computational accuracy increases by one order of magnitude with each iteration. The machine time for one iteration is 10-15 seconds. Most of this time is used in determining the parameters of water and steam conditions at various points of the thermal system by a special program. The mathematical model should find application in solving various problems for development of large thermal power units. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 12, 09,10/SUBM DATE: None/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7005446 SOURCE CODE: UR/0281/66/000/005/0015/0025

POPYRIN, L. S. (Irkutsk); Kaplun, S. M. (Irkutsk); Anishkova, A. G. (Irkutsk)

"Optimization of the Make-up of Heating Surfaces in a Stream Generating Plant by Dynamic Programming Methods"

Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Energetika i Transport, No. 5, 1966, pp. 15-25.

Abstract: The principles for optimization of the make-up of modern large steam generating plants are presented. Three algorithms are suggested which use the ideas of dynamic programming, and problems of their application in computerized calculation are analyzed. In analyzing the prospects for further development and application of algorithms to the solution of the problem of selection of optimal component heating surfaces of steam generating plants, the authors feel that the most important problems are: optimization of the design parameters of heating surfaces, and optimization of the number of heating surfaces. The algorithms presented in this article for optimization of the make-up of heating surfaces allow a rather strict determination of the problem of the expedient number of surfaces in a steam generating plant and of the design parameters of the surfaces to be used. The principles and algorithms presented in the article have been used in determination of the optimal component solutions of a steam generating plant to be used with a 1000 megawatt power unit, using two intermediate steam superheating stages. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 formulas.
[JPRS: 39,568]

ORG: none / TOPIC TAGS: steam power plant, algorithm, dynamic programming

Card 1/1 SUB CODE: 10,12 / SUBM DATE: 21May66 / ORIG REF: 008 UDC: 621.180:001.24

ANISIFOROV, V.P. ENGINEER

CAND TECH SCI

Dissertation: "Investigation of Forces in Automatic Tube Mills."

28 June 49
Central Sci Res Inst of Technology and machine Building.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

1. ANISIFOROV, V.[P.]; TSELIKOV, A.DR.

2. USSR (600)

4. Rolling (Metalwork)

7. New technology of rolling recurring profiles and metal savings. Za. ekon,mat. no5 1952

Evaluation B-66181

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March,1953.Unclassified.

ANISFIROV, V. P., (Cand. of Tech. Sciences)

"Determination of Mean Pressures in Cold Rolling Without Pull and With Allowance for the Elastic Compression of Rolls", Rolling Mills; Studies, Calculation, Design and Operation, No. 8, Moscow, Mashgiz, 1956. 258 p.

SOV/137-57-11-21282

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 11, p 94 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Anisiforov, V.P.

TITLE: Determining Mean Unit Pressures in Cold Rolling Without Tension, With Allowance for Elastic Compression of the Rolls (Opredeleniye srednikh udel'nykh davleniy pri kholodnoy prokatke bez natyazheniya s uchetom uprugogo szhatiya valkov)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Prokatn. stany. Nr 8, Moscow, Mashgiz, 1956, pp 195-200

ABSTRACT: Determination of unit rolling pressure, p, without allowance for elastic flattening of metal and rolls, yields distorted results. The figure for total pressure proves to be too low. A method of determination of p_{mean} and the length of the contact arc, ℓ, by graphic analysis with allowance for flattening is described. ℓ is determined by Tselikov's equation: $\ell = x_o + \sqrt{R\,\Delta h + x_o^2}$ where $x_0 = R \times p_{mean}/9500$, R being the roll radius in mm. The ratio of p_{mean} to ℓ is presented in the form $p_{mean}/k = \phi(\delta)$, k being the resistance to deformation, and $\delta = 2\mu\ell/\Delta h$, where Δh is the reduction in mm and μ is the

Card 1/2

Determining Mean Unit Pressures in Cold Rolling (cont.)

coefficient of friction in rolling. A nomogram is constructed for this expression, permitting determination of p_{mean}/k from a given Δh, μ, and R and calculated ℓ for a given relative reduction.

Ya.G.

Card 2/2

SOV/13-57-10-19033

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 86 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Anisiforov, V.P., Granovskiy, S.P., Vasil'chikov, M.V.

TITLE: Helical Rolling of Round Periodically Recurrent Profiles: Balls, and Gears (Poperechno-vintovaya prokatka kruglykh periodicheskikh profiley, sharov i shesteren)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Ratsionalizatsiya profiley prokata, Moscow, Profizdat, 1956, pp 296-318

ABSTRACT: The TsNIITMash has developed a production process for the rolling (R) of round periodically recurrent shapes. Appx. 10-30% saving of metal has been attained in this way. The R is performed by three rolls, tapered or disc-type, at an angle of 120° to each other in the working stand of the mill. As the billet advances, the rolls converge and separate in accordance with the shape of a repeater guide, and the helical rolling process is performed. The use of longitudinal tension on the billet makes it impossible for porousness to develop in the axial zone, and this is confirmed by appropriate tests of the mechanical properties and structure. In addition, the fiber structure follows the external shape of the product. The R results in a rise in the

Card 1/2

Helical Rolling of Round Periodically Recurrent Profiles, Balls and Gears

mechanical properties and this makes it possible to increase the load on the product. A 2-roll helical rolling mill with helical pass grooves is used to produce balls 1-2" in diam for roller bearings, as well as the production of 40-80 mm milling balls. These mills are analogous to piercing mills for tubing. When used to manufacture ball-bearing balls, the output capacity of such a mill is 3 times as great as that of a horizontal upsetter and affords metal savings of 15-20%. In manufacturing milling balls, the labor involved is cut to a fifth or a sixth. In addition, a description of 2 industrial gear-R mills is presented. Gear manufacture by R makes for better metal in the gear crown, as the fibers of metal in the tooth are not cut but bent to comply with the tooth profile. The strength of the teeth is 50% higher than in milled gears.

S.G.

ANISIFOROV, V.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GRANOVSKIY, S.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Rolling ball bearings. Nauka i zhizn' 23 no.4:49-50 Ap '56.
(Ball bearings) (Rolling (Metalwork)) (MLRA 9:7)

ANISH[illegible], Kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

[illegible]ring mean specific pressures in cold rolling without tension [illegible]sidering the elastic compression of rolls. [Trudy] TSNIITMASH (MLRA 10:9)
[illegible]:195-201 '56.
(Rolling (Metalwork)--Testing)

ANISIFOROV, V.P.

PHASE II BOOK EXPLOITATION 494-II

Smirnov, V. S.; Anisiforov, V. P.; Vasil'chikov, M. V.; Granovskiy, S. P.; Kazarskaya, I. I.; Kuz'min, A. D.; Mekhov, N. V.; Pobedin, I. S.

Poperechnaya prokatka v mashinostroyenii (Cross Rolling in the Machine-building Industry) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1957. 375 p. 4,500 copies printed.

Ed. (title page): Tselikov, A. I., Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, and Smirnov, V. S., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. (inside book): Kamnev, P. V.; Ed. of Publishing House: Leykina, T. L.; Tech. Ed.: Sokolova, L. V.; Managing Ed. of the Leningrad Branch of Mashgiz: Bol'shakov, S. A., Engineer.

INTRODUCTION

In this book, which is devoted to the study of cross rolling and helical cross-rolling processes in the Soviet machine-building industry, the authors discuss very systematically and in detail the principles, theory, and technological aspects of roll forming of balls and gears as well as die rolling of periodic shaped stock.

Card 1/30

The terms cross rolling (poperechnaya prokatka) and helical cross rolling (poperechno-vintovaya prokatka) require a brief explanation here. By cross rolling, the Russians understand a rolling process in which two parallel rolls revolve in the same direction, their longitudinal axes being parallel to the axis of the work. The term helical cross rolling denotes a rolling operation between cone rolls, the axes of which are slightly inclined to opposite angles, thus producing a helical advance of the work. Die rolling in this case is a special type of helical cross rolling in which helically grooved rolls are used, instead of plain tapered ones, to produce shapes such as balls, rollers, annular shapes, periodic profiles, etc. The rolling of bearing balls is said to have already replaced the ball-pressing method in the USSR, increasing productivity 2 to 7 times, and saving 10 to 25 percent in expensive alloy steels. Gear rolling is reported to be a current development project in the USSR. Rolled gears are said to have been successfully produced to grade 3 accuracy with a grade 7 to 10 surface roughness. Methods for determining rolling forces, stresses, torque, and power, based on modern concepts of the theory of plasticity and strength of materials, are discussed, and formulas derived. All the methods involved in these rolling processes are discussed with great clarity, and case histories and specific examples are included. According to the authors, the mechanical

properties of press-formed parts or of parts machined from periodic rolled stock are considerably higher than those made from conventional plain rolled stock, not to mention a 20 to 30 percent saving in material.

The development of the theoretical principles and the technological processes of cross rolling and helical cross rolling in the USSR is said to have been carried on intensively since 1942. The theory was developed by V. S. Smirnov on the basis of experiments conducted at the Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnic Institute) and later at the Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute). The development of machinery and equipment for cross rolling and helical cross rolling was supervised by A. I. Tselikov at the TsNIITMASh (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya — Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machinery). Some machine-building plants, e.g., the Gor'kovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod (Gor'kiy Automobile Plant), have developed cross-rolling mills of their own design. The contents of this book are reviewed below, chapter by chapter.

Anisiforov, V.P.

AUTHOR: Anisiforov, V.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences and Kirpichnikov, F.P., Engineer. 122-2-5/23

TITLE: The power consumption for the production of tubes in electric tube welding mills for tube diameters between 51 and 152 mm. (Raskhod energii pri proizvodstve trub na truboelektrosvarochnom stane 51-152 mm)

PERIODICAL: "Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya" (Engineering Journal), 1957, No.2, pp. 31 - 35 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The installation of the Plant imeni Lenina consisting of an 11-frame forming mill, a welding machine, an 8-roll straightening unit and a 3-frame calibrating mill is described. The power consumption of the driving motors was computed from their voltage and current readings and the idling consumption deducted. Oscillographic records of the driving torque measured by strain gauges during the advance of a new strip through the mill established the individual power requirements of each frame. The results of total power measurements are plotted against the ratio of the forming mill motor current to the calibrating mill motor current for different tube sizes. The total power consumption is compared with the theoretical power required for bending the strip in a numerical table covering all standard tube sizes. The ratio varies between 10 and 18. The welding power consumed is nearly

Card 1/2

ANISIFOROV, V.P.; KIRPICHNIKOV, F.P.

Mills for rolling ribbed pipes. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.4:5-6 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Pipe mills)

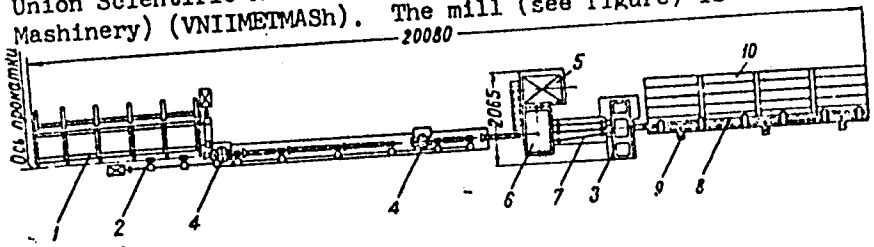
S/193/60/000/004/001/006
A004/A001

AUTHORS: Anisiforov, V.P., Kirpichnikov, F.P.

TITLE: Ribbed-Pipe Rolling Mill

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, 1960, No. 4, pp. 5 - 6

TEXT: The first industrial mill for the continuous rolling of aluminum and bimetallic ribbed pipes intended for turbo and hydrogenerator coolers has been produced at the experimental plant of the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy and proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut metallurgicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Planning and Design of Metallurgical Mashinery) (VNIIMETMASh). The mill (see figure) is an automated assembly com-



Card 1/ 3

Ribbed-Pipe Rolling Mill

posed of loading table 1, feed rollers 2, stand 3, chucks 4 for the clamping of mandrel rod, main electric motor 5, gear stand 6, multipurpose spindles 7, receiving runway 8, pneumatic cylinders 9 and receiving table 10. The loading table is actuated by the electric motor via reducer and two eccentric shafts connected with each other by a chain drive. The blanks, thick-walled pipes, are placed on loading table 1 consisting of 6 pairs of racks. In each pair one of the racks is stationary while the other is movable. The blanks are put on the feed rollers 2 and conveyed to working stand 3. 8 pairs of feed rollers are mounted on the mill. The continuity of the rolling process is ensured by displacing the blank on the stationary mandrel held in turn by one of chucks 4. A blocking system excludes the possibility of the chucks being opened simultaneously. The working stand of the mill is of the three-high design and equipped with a hydraulic device for the parting of the rolls. The rolls are driven by the four-speed electric motor 5 through a V-belt drive, gear stand 6 and multipurpose spindles 7. Two types of pipes can be rolled, one with uninterrupted ribs over the whole length and another with reinforced walls and reduced height of rib at the ends to facilitate the subsequent machining at the joining spots. The rolled blanks get onto receiving runway 8, consisting of two halves, which are opened with the aid of pneumatic cylinders 9 to release the ready pipe onto receiving table 10. The following technical

Card 2/3

S/193/60/000/004/001/006
A004/A001

Ribbed-Pipe Rolling Mill

posed of loading table 1, feed rollers 2, stand 3, chucks 4 for the clamping of mandrel rod, main electric motor 5, gear stand 6, multipurpose spindles 7, receiving runway 8, pneumatic cylinders 9 and receiving table 10. The loading table is actuated by the electric motor via reducer and two eccentric shafts connected with each other by a chain drive. The blanks, thick-walled pipes, are placed on loading table 1 consisting of 6 pairs of racks. In each pair one of the racks is stationary while the other is movable. The blanks are put on the feed rollers 2 and conveyed to working stand 3. 8 pairs of feed rollers are mounted on the mill. The continuity of the rolling process is ensured by displacing the blank on the stationary mandrel held in turn by one of chucks 4. A blocking system excludes the possibility of the chucks being opened simultaneously. The working stand of the mill is of the three-high design and equipped with a hydraulic device for the parting of the rolls. The rolls are driven by the four-speed electric motor 5 through a V-belt drive, gear stand 6 and multipurpose spindles 7. Two types of pipes can be rolled, one with uninterrupted ribs over the whole length and another with reinforced walls and reduced height of rib at the ends to facilitate the subsequent machining at the joining spots. The rolled blanks get onto receiving runway 8, consisting of two halves, which are opened with the aid of pneumatic cylinders 9 to release the ready pipe onto receiving table 10. The following technical

Card 2/3

S/193/60/000/004/001/006
A004/A001

Ribbed-Pipe Rolling Mill

data are given: diameter of carrier pipe - 15 - 25 mm; maximum height of ribs - 12 mm; rib pitch - 2-5 mm; pipe length - 2-5 m; roll diameter - 100-120 mm, maximum metal pressure on the rolls - 8,000 kg; rotation speed of rollers - 32-190 rpm; power of main drive electromotor - 25 kw; aggregate power of electromotors - 29.1 kw; overall dimensions (length x width x height) - 20,080 x 2,065 x 1,350 mm; weight of mill - 9.4 tons. The rated capacity of the mill amounts to 200,000 running meters of ribbed pipes per year. The introduction of this new technology and the substitution of copper-brass pipes with wire ribs by aluminum and bimetallic ribbed pipes resulted in annual savings of more than 5 million rubles at the "Elektrosila" Plant alone. 87.5 tons of brass pipes, 312 tons of copper wire and 51 tons of solder are saved. There is 1 figure.

Card 3/3

S/133/61/000/003/009/014
A054/A033

AUTHORS: Shevchenko, A. A., Doctor of Technical Sciences; Gulyayev, G. I. Candidate of Technical Sciences; Anisiforov, V. P., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Arutyunov, I. G., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Yurgelenas, V. A., Engineer, and Fedin, V. P., Engineer

TITLE: The performance of two-high reducing mills with individual drive

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 3, 1961, 251 - 256

TEXT: When planning three-high reduction mills, the VNIITMETMASh and UkrNITI made a thorough study of the two-high reduction mills with individual drive, not supplied with rotation-stabilizers. In order to match the operation of these two types of mills the single deformation values were taken a little higher (m_i = 3.5 ÷ 4.2 %) than usual in Soviet plants. The tube dimensions varied between 96 x 3.25 - 3.5; 96 x 4 - 4.5 and 96 x 5 mm. The motor speeds for these types of tubes are given in table 2. Before reduction the tubes were heated to 1040 - 1080°C, the number of motor revolutions was recorded on the switchboard by means of an MM type tachovolt-

Card 1/

The performance of two-high reducing .....

meter with a relatively low accuracy (± 10 rpm). The data compiled for the average change in wall-thickness at the end and central parts of the tubes rolled in 21 and 17 stand mills are given in tables 3 and 4. They show that when the tension is increased the wall-thickness in the central part of the tube decreasss, while the increase in wall-thickness at the tube ends will reach a maximum only at tensions of 0 - 0.5 %. In all other cases any increase in tension reduces the wall-thickness at the tube ends. Table 4 shows that the deviation in wall-thickness in lateral direction suddenly increases at the ends, irrespective of the tension, while it decreases in the central parts, when the tension is raised. With templates of 96 x 4 and 96 x 5 mm tubes it was established that the transverse section remains fairly stable even when no tension at all was applied, whereas the 96 x 3.25 mm tubes displayed defects (beads and fractures) when reduced without tension, by 5.4 and 7 %. When applying a tension of 3.5%, no defects were observed in the walls of the 96 x 3.5 mm tubes. The values of kinematic tension of 3.5 % in the 21-stand and of 4% in the 17-stand mills does not represent the limit. Experiments showed that it was possible to increase the kinematic tension and to produce tubes with even thinner walls in the central parts. If the tubes are rolled at the right temperature and

The performance of two-high reducing ....

the roll speed adjusted carefully, the coefficient of tension can be as high as 0.7 - 0.8 (Ref. 7: G.I. Gulyayev; V. A. Yurgelenas: Determination of Some Basic Technological Parameters of Tube Reduction with Tension. Transactions of the UkrNTO ChM, 1958, vol. 13). Tests carried out to establish the maximum values of torques and those for stabilized operation show that the torque values characterize the non-uniform load of the stands which in the first place depends on the adjustment of the roll-speed. When the tension is increased from 3.5 to 4%, the torques of the middle--stand motors decrease uniformly, once the rolling process has been stabilized. The tests also proved that in the experimental reductions the motors were not always loaded to full capacity, while overloading also occurred due to the inaccurate adjustment of the revolution of rolls, (n). When calculating the reduction of the mills, depending on the tension applied, the wall-thickness of the tube and partial deformation obtained in one stand have to be taken into account. The oscillogramm of current intensity shows that, at the rate at which the tube proceeds to the next stand, the current intensity curve declines, under the effect of the frontal tension of the following stand. This step-like character of the de-

Card 3/10

The performance of two-high reducing ....

crease in current intensity indicates the moment, when the tube enters the next stand. When the tension at the rear (viewed from the preceding stand) is taken as constant, the maximum stretching force will be proportionate to the difference of the ordinates of the maximum and stabilized values of the current. The decrease in the general moment from the maximum to stabilized state will be proportionate to the moment acting on the stand investigated from the next following stand:

$$\Delta M_{gen} = TD_r \qquad (1)$$

$$T = k \Delta I \qquad (2)$$

$$\Delta I = I_{max} - I_{stab} \qquad (3)$$

$$k = \frac{v}{1.03\, n_{i.r} \cdot D_r} \qquad (4)$$

where M_{gen} = general moment, k = coefficient of proportionality, v = vol-

Card 4/10

The performance of two-high reducing ...

tage, v, D_r = rolling diameter of the roll, mm, $n_{i.r.}$ = velocity of idle run of rolls, rpm, T = stretching force, kg, I_{max} and I_{stab} = current intensities for maximum and stabilized moments, a. ABSTRACTER'S NOTE: subscripts gen. (general), r(rolling), i.r. (idle run), stab. (stabilized) are translations of the original об (obshchyy), К (katayushchyy), хх (kholostoy khod) and уст (ustanovlenyy) . Based on these formulas it is possible to calculate the actual stretching forces and longitudinal stresses in the tube on the stand, when being reduced at different tensions and various initial wall-thicknesses. The distribution of forces and stresses of tension has no regular character; e.g., the maximum value of tension stress is 3.6 kg/sq mm (practically the yield point of the metal processed) while at a tension of 3.5 % it amounts to 2.6 kg/sq mm and at 4 % to 1.8 kg/sq mm. The maximum stretching force attains 2100 kg. The difference in stretchingforces for the various stands of the mill are, to a certain extend, caused by the inaccurate adjustment of the rolls. The investigation of roll-speed shows that there is a deviation between the actual and the rated speed of the rolls, both in idle run and in operation. In some cases the speed increases for the subsequent rolls, sometimes, however, a

Card 5/18

deceleration is observed. The velocity drops on successive rolls affects the reduction process in several aspects: energy consumption, torques, forces, tension, etc. Therefore the correct adjustment of the number of roll revolution in stands with individual drive is of great importance, because variations in the roll speed result in an irregular change of energetic parameters, which unfavourably affects the tube quality. The tube walls will not be of uniform thickness and cracks may occur even at relatively low tensions. There are 5 figures, 4 tables and 8 references: 7 Soviet, 1 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: UkrNITI, VNIIMETMASh

Table 2: ① Rotation speed of electromotors p.m. at the reduction of tubes to 38 mm from 96 x 3, 96 x 4 and 96 x 5 mm, (A, B, C); ② No. of stand; ③ Reduction in the 21-stand mill; ④ Reduction in the 17-stand mill; ⑤ A B C; ⑥ A B C; ⑦ Rotation speed of motor, rpm, at tension of med,%; ⑧ The power of each motor: 36 kw, the range of revolutions 500 - 1000 min., the transmission value of reducers for stands 1 - 6 : 12,696;

Card 6/10

ANISIFOROV, V. P.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6044

Rokotyan, Ye. S., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Ed.

Prokatnoye proizvodstvo; spravochnik (Rolling Industry; Handbook) v. 2. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 685 p. 8500 copies printed.

Authors: P. A. Aleksandrov, Doctor of Technical Sciences; V. P. Anisiforov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; V. I. Bayrakov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; M. V. Barbarich, Candidate of Technical Sciences; B. P. Bakhtinov, Candidate of Technical Sciences [deceased]; B. A. Bryukhanenko, Candidate of Economic Sciences; M. V. Vasil'chikov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; A. I. Vitkin, Doctor of Technical Sciences; S. P. Granovskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; I. V. Gunin, Engineer; P. I. Grudev, Candidate of Technical Sciences; M. Ya. Dzugutov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; N. F. Yermolayev, Engineer; V. G. Drozd, Candidate of Technical Sciences; G. M. Katsnel'son, Candidate of Technical Sciences; M. V. Kovynev, Engineer; M. Ye. Kugayenko, Engineer; N. V. Litovchenko, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Yu. M. Matveyev, Candidate of Technical

Card 1/4

Sciences; V. I. Meleshko, Candidate of Technical Sciences; N. V. Mekhov, Engineer; A. K. Ninburg, Candidate of Technical Sciences; V. D. Nosov, Engineer; B. I. Panchenko, Engineer; O. A. Plyatskovskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; I. S. Pobedin, Candidate of Technical Sciences; I. A. Priymak, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences [deceased]; A. A. Protasov, Engineer; M. M. Saf'yan, Candidate of Technical Sciences; N. M. Fedosov, Professor; S. N. Filipov, Engineer [deceased]; I. N. Filippov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; I. A. Fomichev, Doctor of Technical Sciences; M. Yu. Shifrin, Candidate of Technical Sciences; E. R. Shor, Candidate of Technical Sciences; M. M. Shternov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; M. V. Shuralev, Engineer; I. A. Yukhvets, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Eds. of Publishing House: V. M. Gorobinchenko, R. M. Golubchik, and V. A. Rymov; Tech. Ed.: L. V. Dobuzhinskaya.

PURPOSE: This handbook is intended for engineering personnel of metallurgical and machine-building plants, scientific research

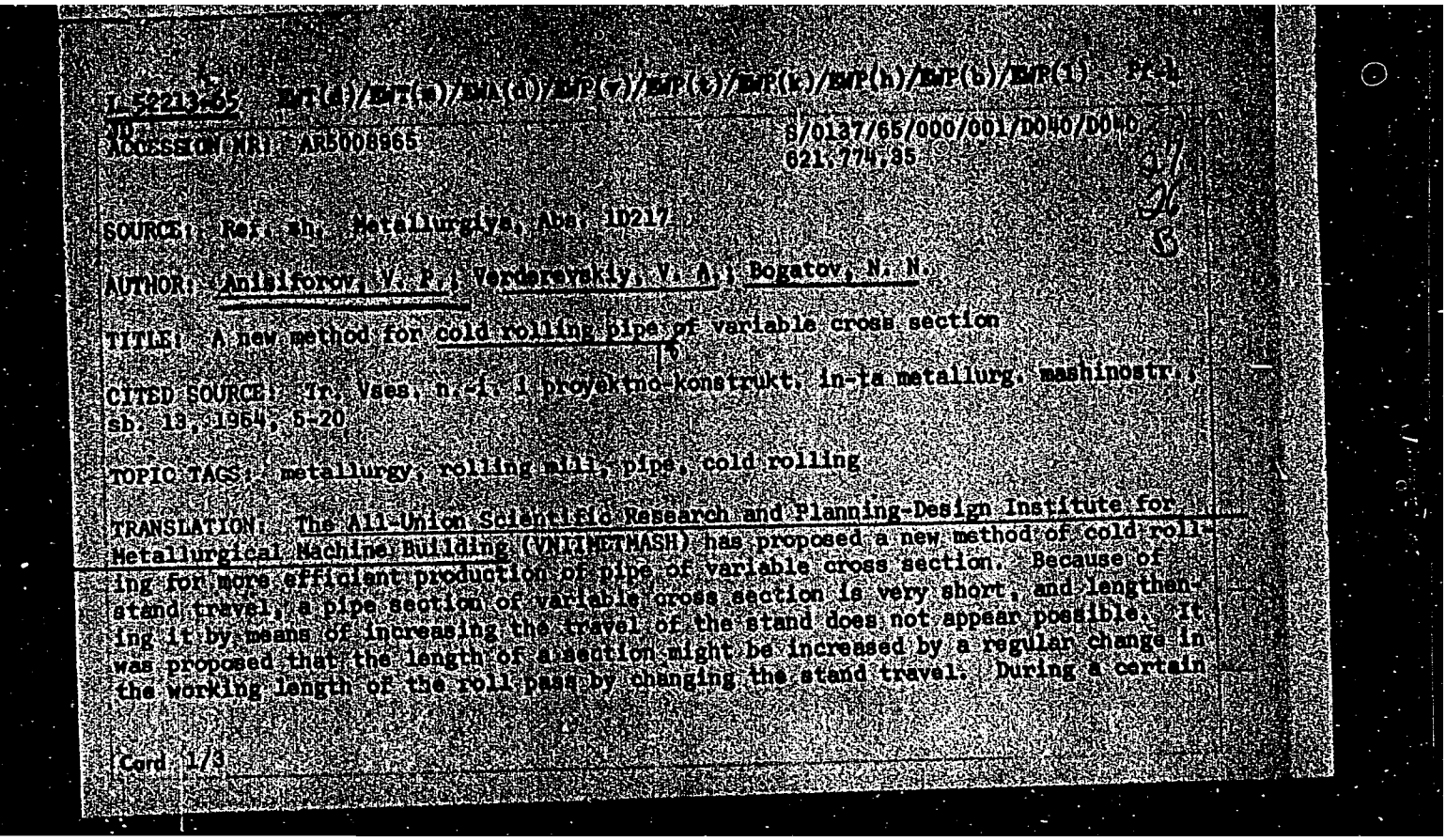
Rolling Industry; Handbook SOV/6044

institutes, and planning and design organizations. It may also be used by students at schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: Volume 2 of the handbook reviews problems connected with the preparation of metal for rolling, the quality and quality control of rolled products, and designs of roll passes in merchant mills. The following topics are discussed: processes of manufacturing semifinished and finished rolled products (the rolling of blooms, billets, shapes, beams, rails, strips, wire, plates, sheets, and the drawing of steel wire), hot-dipped tin plates, lacquered plates, floor plates, tubes made by different methods, and special types of rolled products. Problems of the organization of rolling operations are reviewed, and types of rolled products manufactured in the USSR are shown. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS: [Abridged]:

Card 3/4



L 52213-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(b)/EWP(l) Pc-4

ACCESSION NR: AR5008965 S/0137/65/000/001/D040/D040

621.774.35

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 1D217

AUTHOR: Anisiforov, V. P.; Verderevskiy, V. A.; Bogatov, N. N.

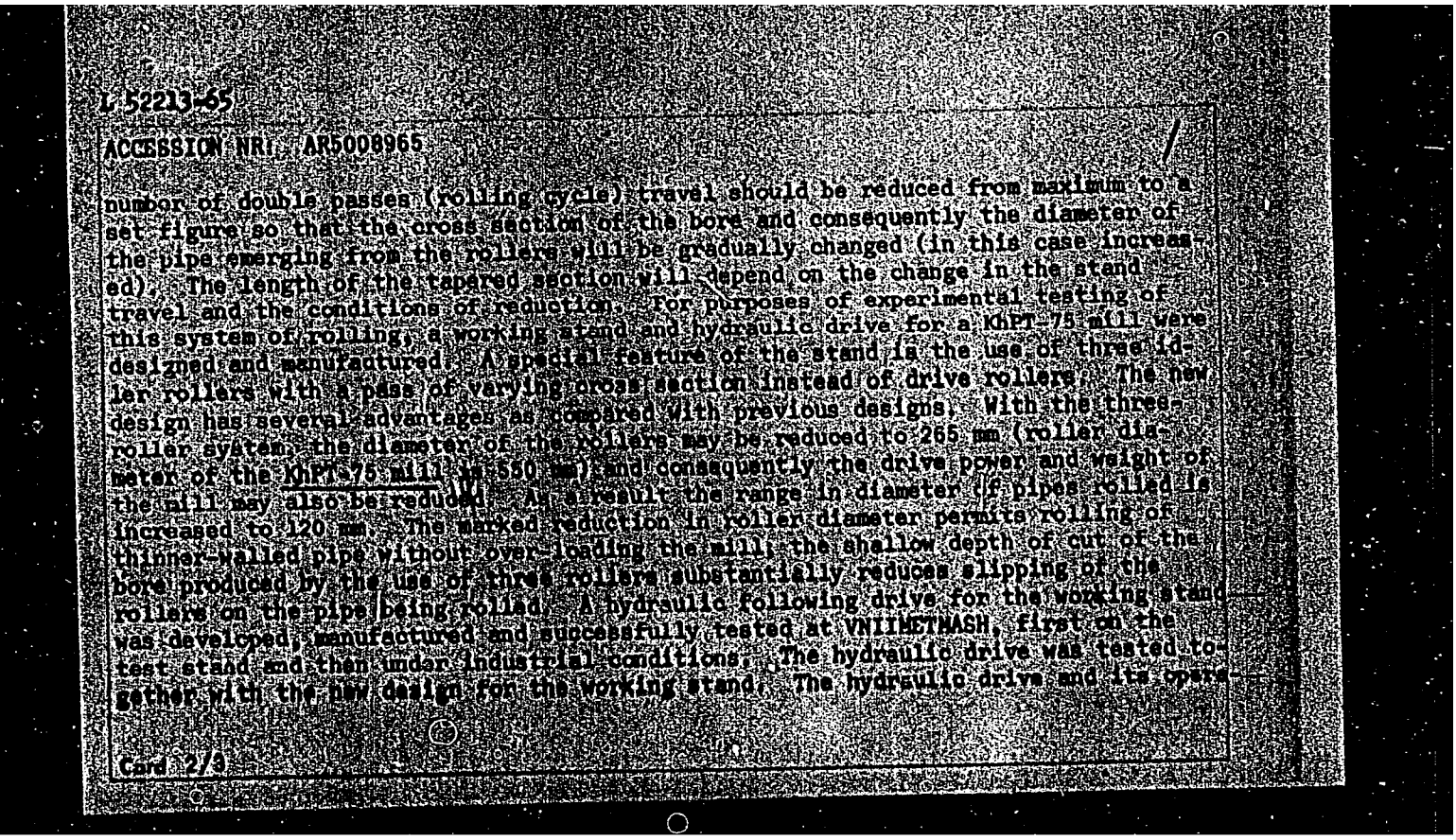
TITLE: A new method for cold rolling pipe of variable cross section

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Vses. n.-i. i proyektno-konstrukt. in-ta metallurg. mashinostr., sb. 13, 1964, 5-20

TOPIC TAGS: metallurgy, rolling mill, pipe, cold rolling

TRANSLATION: The All-Union Scientific Research and Planning-Design Institute for Metallurgical Machine Building (VNIIMETMASH) has proposed a new method of cold rolling for more efficient production of pipe of variable cross section. Because of stand travel, a pipe section of variable cross section is very short, and lengthening it by means of increasing the travel of the stand does not appear possible. It was proposed that the length of a section might be increased by a regular change in the working length of the roll pass by changing the stand travel. During a certain

Card 1/3

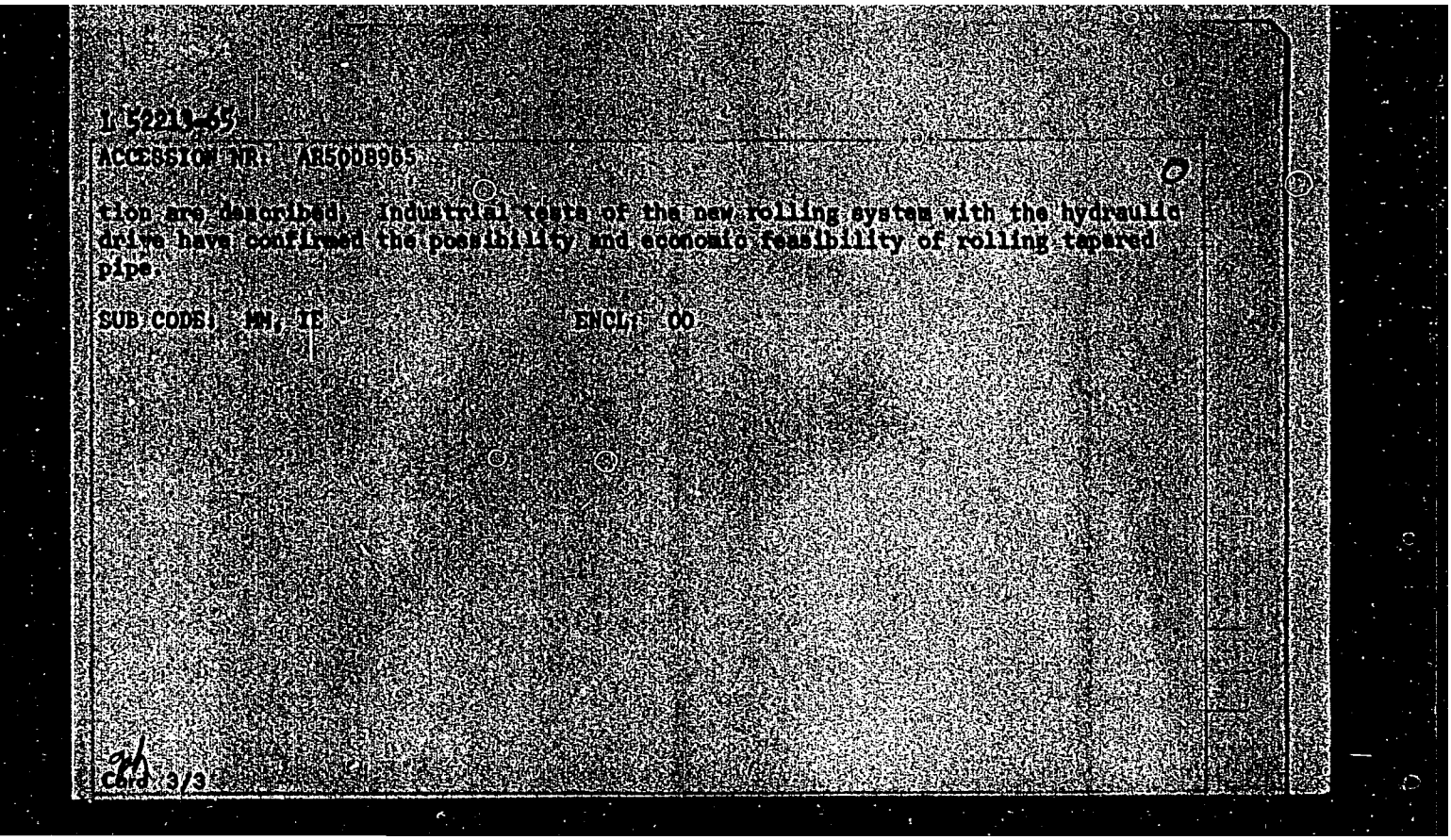


L 52213-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5008965

number of double passes (rolling cycle) travel should be reduced from maximum to a set figure so that the cross section of the bore and consequently the diameter of the pipe emerging from the rollers will be gradually changed (in this case increased). The length of the tapered section will depend on the change in the stand travel and the conditions of reduction. For purposes of experimental testing of this system of rolling, a working stand and hydraulic drive for a KhPT-75 mill were designed and manufactured. A special feature of the stand is the use of three idler rollers with a pass of varying cross section instead of drive rollers. The new design has several advantages as compared with previous designs. With the three-roller system, the diameter of the rollers may be reduced to 265 mm (roller diameter of the KhPT-75 mill is 550 mm) and consequently the drive power and weight of the mill may also be reduced. As a result the range in diameter of pipes rolled is increased to 120 mm. The marked reduction in roller diameter permits rolling of thinner-walled pipe without overloading the mill; the shallow depth of cut of the bore produced by the use of three rollers substantially reduces slipping of the rollers on the pipe being rolled. A hydraulic following drive for the working stand was developed, manufactured and successfully tested at VNIIMETMASH, first on the test stand and then under industrial conditions. The hydraulic drive was tested together with the new design for the working stand. The hydraulic drive and its opera-

Card 2/3

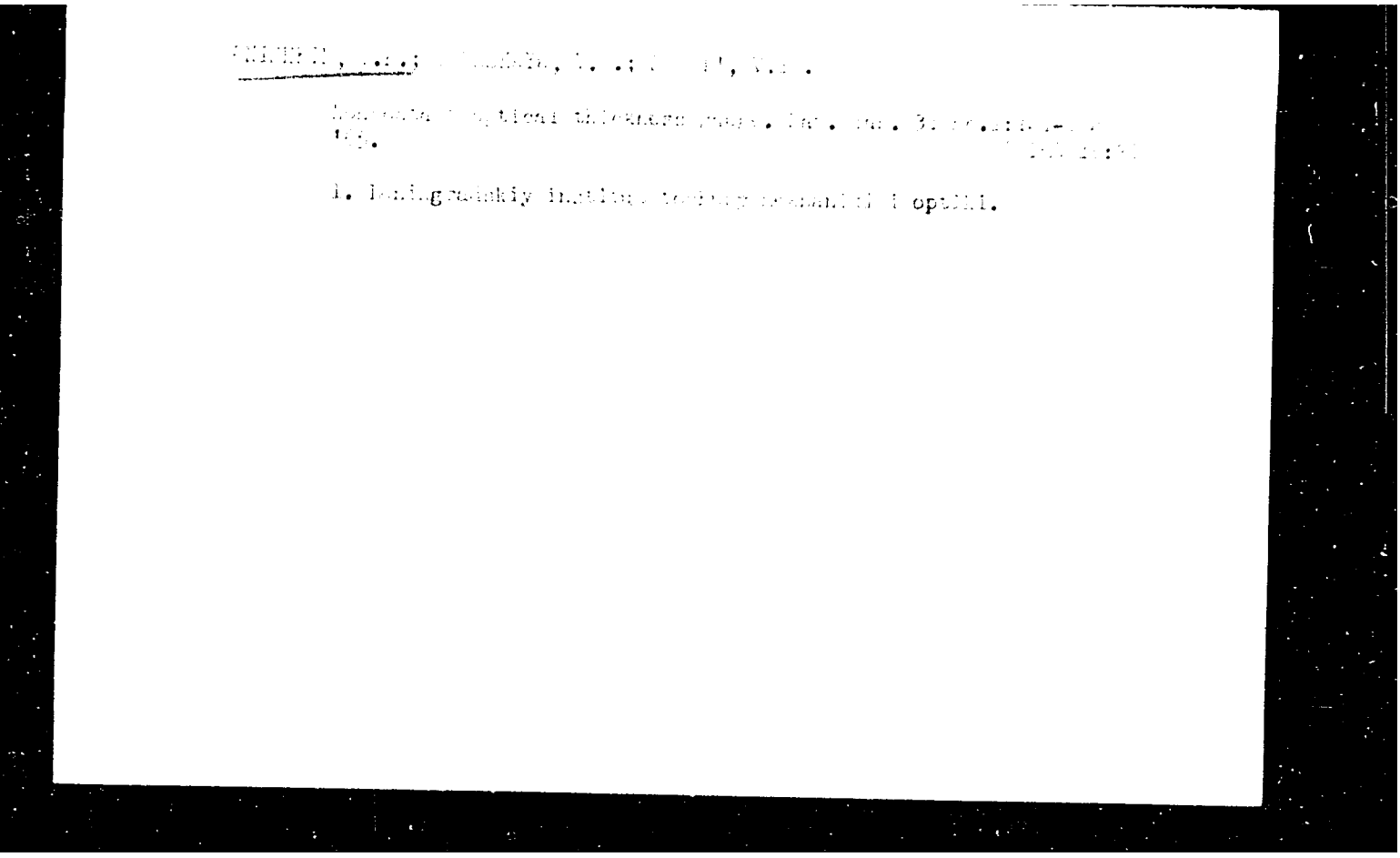


L 52213-65
ACCESSION NR: AR5008965

tion are described. Industrial tests of the new rolling system with the hydraulic drive have confirmed the possibility and economic feasibility of rolling tapered pipe.

SUB CODE: MM, IE ENCL: 00

Card 3/3



ACC NR: AP7005594 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/67/000/002/0007/0008

INVENTOR: Kirpichnikov, F. P.; Anisiforov, V. P.

ORG: None

TITLE: A roller for transverse-helical rolling of pipes with transverse ribs. Class 7, No. 190308 [announced by the All-Union Scientific Research and Design and Planning Institute of Metallurgical Machine Building (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut metallurgicheskogo mashinostroyeniya)]

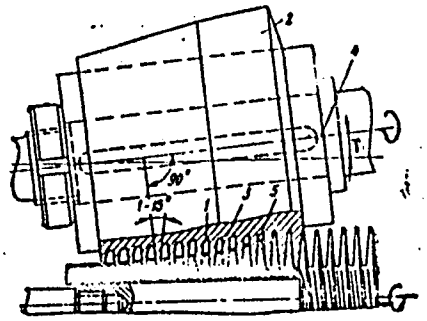
SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1967, 7-8

TOPIC TAGS: pipe, metal rolling, metal forming machine tool

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a roller with asymmetric grooves for transverse-helical rolling of pipes with transverse ribs. To reduce twisting of the pipes during the forming process, the roll grooves are located on a barrel with a taper equal to twice the rolling angle, which is 2-20°. These grooves have a leading entrance side which is perpendicular to the axis of rotation of the roller and a trailing exit side which makes an angle of 1-15° with the leading side.

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.774.8

ACC NR: AP7005594



1--grooves; 2--barrel; 3--leading entrance side of the groove; 4--axis of rotation of the roller; 5--trailing exit side of the groove; γ--rolling angle

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 8Jul64

Card 2/2

KURNOSOV, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; USTINOV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZYKOV, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; LIKAL'TER, L.A., gornyy inzh.; ANISIMKIN, A.Ye., gornyy inzh.; USATOV, A.I., gornyy inzh.

Use of design methods in determining optimum parameters for coal mines to be reorganized. Ugol' 40 no.9:52-58 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut gornogo dela imeni A.A.Skochinskogo (for Kurnosov, Ustinov, Zykov, Likal'ter). 2. Luganskproyekt (for Anisimkin, Usatov).

NABIYEV, M.N.; PALETSKIY, G.V.; ANISIMKIN, I.G.; REBENKO, M.; KALININ, Ye.P.; TROFIMOV, S.M.; VURGAFT, G.V.; POPOV, V.S.; KOROL', P.Z.; KULIK, A.A.; KAL'MAN, L.A.; FARBER, S.I.; MATVEYEVA, N.Ye.; GAVRILOV, V.S.; KADYROV, V.K.; IL'YASOV, A.I.; YAKUBOV, S.G.; PROSKURIN, M.P.; NESTERENKO, A.P.; DEZHIN, N.D.; KOCHEROV, V., red.; POPOV, V., red.; SALAKHUTDINOVA, A., tekhn. red.

[Chirchik, a city of major industrial chemical complexes] Chirchik - gorod bol'shoi khimii. Tashkent, Gosizdat UzSSR, 1962. 82 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk UzSSR (for Nabiyev).
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(Chirchik—Chemical plants)

ANISIMOV, A.

Mechanize operations in wood chemistry artels. Prom.koop. no.4: 34 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Predsedatel' pravleniya Verkhne-Toyemskogo mezhraypromsoyuza. (Lumbering)

ANISIMOV, A.

Istochniki rentabel' noi raboty Uralo-Sibirskogo okruga. [Sources for profitable operation in the Ural-Siberian district]. (Zhel-dor. transport, 1948, no. 6, p. 34-43).
DLC: HE7.Z5

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

ANISIMOV, A., sportsmen 1-go razryada (Leningrad).

New radio equipment for remote control of flying models. Kryl. rod. 9 no.2:insert:4-11 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Airplanes--Models--Radio control)

ANISIMOV, A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, inzh.-podpolkovnik.

Interference reduction during sound-reading radiotelegraphic reception. Voen. sviaz. 16 no.5:31-35 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Radiotelegraph--Noise)

ANISIMOV, A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Operating characteristics of the GAZ-51B compressed gas automobile using the K-49 ABNAMI carburetormixers. Avt.transp.33 no.8:18-19 Ag'55. (MLRA 8:12)

(Automobiles--Engines (Compressed gas))

ANISIMOV, A.

Car radio. V pom.radioliub. no.5:14-25 '58.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Radio--Receivers and reception)

ANISIMOV, A.

PROKOF'YEV, I., kand. tekhn. nauk; ANISIMOV, A., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Economical efficiency of using automobiles equipped with gas bags. Avt. transp. 36 no.2:22-23 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Saratovskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut.
(Automobiles--Engines (Compressed gas))

ANISIMOV, A.

Inspection of motor vehicles. Za rul. 17 no.3:7 Mr '59.
(MIRA 12:5)

1.Nachal'nik Gosavtoinspektsii UM Ministerstva vnutrennikh del RSFSR.
(Motor vehicles--Inspection)

ANISIMOV,A.

Standard road markings have been approved. Za rul. 17 no.8:30 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Nachal'nik Gosavtoinspektsii Ministerstva vnutrennikh del RSFSR.
(Traffic signs and signals)

SUBBOTIN, F. (Leningrad); KUSHPIL', V. (Leningrad); ANISIMOV, A.

Comments on the letter of long-distance vehicle drivers S.Ustinov, S. Sokolov "For unified traffic regulations". Za rul. 17 no.9:26-27 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1.Nachal'nik Gosavtoinspektsii Upravleniya militsii Ministerstva vnutrennikh del RSFSR (for Anisimov).
(Traffic regulations)

ANISIMOV, A.

New regulations for awarding automobile drivers' licenses. (MIRA 13:1)
Avt. transp. 37 no.2:48 F '59.

1.Nachal'nik Gosavtoinspektsii Upravleniya militsii Ministerstva vnutrennikh del RSFSR.
(Automobile drivers)

PROKOF'YEV, I.; ANISIMOV, A.

Training of engineers based on the new curricula. Avt. transp. 38 no. 5:49 My '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Direktor Saratovskogo avtomobil'no-dorozhnogo instituta (for Prokof'yev). 2. Dekan avtomobil'nogo fakul'teta Saratovskogo avtomobil'no-dorozhnogo instituta (for Anisimov).
(Saratov—Automobile engineering—Study and teaching)

ANISIMOV, A.

Striving for traffic discipline is a community concern.
Avt. transp. 38 no. 12:1-3 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Nachal'nik Gosudarstvennoy avtomobil'noy inspektsii Upravleniya militsii Ministerstva vnutrennikh del RSFSR.
(Traffic safety)

ANISIMOV, A., polkovnik

New regulations enter into force. Za rul. 18 no. 12:8-9 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Nachal'nik Gosudarstvennoy avtomobil'noy inspektsii RSFSR. (Traffic regulations)

ANISIMOV, A.; SINEL'NIKOV, N.; GARTENBERG, B.; LUKACHER, V.

Amateur automobilists go South. Za rul. 19 no.7:18-19 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Nachal'nik Gosudarstvennoy avtomobil'noy inspeksii RSFSR (for Anisimov).
(Automobiles--Touring)
(Camping--Outfits, supplies etc.)

ANISIMOV, A.; DROZDKOV, I.

Personal insurance in capitalist countries. Fin. SSSR 23 no.7: 87-92 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Insurance)

ANISIMOV, A., arkhitektor

Social center of an industrial district of a city. Zhil. stroi. no.7:18-21 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

ANISIMOV, A.

Main tendencies in the development of the present-day capitalist budget. Fin. SSSR 23 no.2:81-89 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Budget)

ANISIMOV, A.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik; BORISOV, S.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik; BUKIN, A.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SOLYUS, G.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHMELEV, V.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; CHIZHOV, K.Ya., otv. red.; ROSHCHINA, L., red.izd-va; LEBEDEV, A., tekhn.red.

[Local finances in capitalist countries] Mestnye finansy kapitalisticheskikh stran. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1958. 156 p. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Moscov. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy finansovyy institut.
(Finance)

A'

ANISIMOV, A.; BORISOV, S.; BUKIN, A.; BURLAKOV, M.

New work on the finances of capitalism ("Finances of capitalistic states." Reviewed by A. Anisimov and others). Fin. SSSR 21 no.9: 79-82 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Finance)

ANISIMOV, A.A.

[illegible] of nitrogen fertilizers on vitamin C content (of crops). A. A. [illegible] (Sad i Ogorod, 1953, No. 8, 41—43).—N fertilizers increased the vitamin C content of onion tops, cress (*Lepidium sativum*) and pea leaves and seeds. Reported lowering of vitamin C contents by N fertilizers results from application of excessive amounts.
HORT. ABSTR. (A. G. P.)